c/c 96000414
(cont.)

X Collection

INDEX

Page: 1

Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 020 534 971 6	352 A	137	E744.5.U5-E748.W23 *#67,97,131 moved to Oversize Box
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 020 534 972 8	352B	32	E748.D48-E748.W23
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 020 534 973 A	353	156	E756.P6-E796.R4 no. 60,156 in oversize Box
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 020 534 974 1	354	87	E801.P6-E807 #37,38,78,83 moved to Oversize Box

X-E 748
.D48

Copy D
6 1554 2 5340
#1

IS DEWEY THE MAN?

FOR EVIDENT[illegible]
THIS PUBLICATION MUS[illegible]
MARKED IN ANY [illegible]
WHERE FILE NUMBERS ARE

by SENDER GARLIN

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY WILLIAM GROPPER

5c

1340

X-E748
.F24
#2

From Joseph L. Cohn, Chairman
Publicity-Radio Committee
Democratic State Committee
Hotel Arlington
Binghamton, New York.

FOR RELEASE WHEN DELIVERED

Address of the Honorable James A. Farley
Democratic State Chairman, at the Joint
Convention of the Union of Democratic
Clubs, Democratic Lawyers, and Democratic
Veterans, at Endicott, New York, Saturday,
afternoon, September 21, 1935.

It is inspiring to greet this great outpouring of people gathered as a visible endorsement of the tremendous accomplishments that have been made by our National, State and local administrations in overcoming the distress and chaos that was the legacy of twelve years of Republican rule. Against seemingly unsurmountable odds, we have fought our way out of the valleys of despair and discord. We have gone so far upwards towards complete success, that a bravado, begotten of the confidence and hope we have inspired, has caused the usual selfish segments of our population to build up a series of oppositions. Thus they hope to impede our further progress so that they may again profit from a prosperity, brought about in spite of them, the fruits of which we intend shall be preserved for all the people.

It is my intention to answer each of these groups of critics. I cannot answer them as the Republican Party because in their particular group they are only minorities of the Republican Party and, taken all together, if it were possible to have them agree, they would not represent the majority of the Republican Party. They are simply isolated minorities, sniping from ambush, each intent on promoting its own selfish interests. Not one of them offers a constructive idea as a better solution for the particular problem about which they express so much concern.

First, we will take the group that concerns itself so much about our not having kept our promises. The Democratic Party in Chicago, acting in good faith, with the knowledge at the disposal of the public at that time, presented a platform, fully confident that its proposals could be carried out. At the famous one hundred day session of Congress practically every plank of the platform was written into legislation. Never had a party so faithfully fulfilled its promises as did the Democratic Party in 1933. That platform was adopted in July of 1932. We did not take office until March 1933. Meanwhile every Department of the Government was in the hands of the Hoover Administration which by the end of its term had engineered a complete collapse. In taking over the wreckage, we have had to go much farther than our platform anticipated inorder to repair the damage resulting from the incompetency, selfishness and greed of the G.O.P. regime.

Dare the opposition deny that in 1933 Mr. Roosevelt took over a government which had almost ceased to

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
775 National Press Building
Washington, D. G.

X 6798

RELEASE TO A. M. PAPERS
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th

C-28
1935

#3

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, DELIVERED OVER A COAST TO COAST NETWORK OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 11:00 to 11:15 P. M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME - THE PUBLIC OPINION PROGRAM.

########

Government's logical purpose is the protection and benefit of the citizens -- a self-evident proposition that at times is lost sight of in political campaigns.

That ought to be the only possible issue in elections. Everything else is collateral, and pertinent only as it may apply to the main theme. It may be worth while to remember this in the heat of political controversy when partizan passion rises to a high point and absurd charges are made with heat and earnestness. We recall today with interest and amusement the circumstance that there never was a President of the United States, whose character was positive, who has not been the target for unbridled assault. Who, for example, can read of Washington being arraigned as scheming to make himself an absolute emperor, without wondering at the simplicity of the period that saw him accused of dishonesty and which read in the hostile press that his famous utterance against entangling alliances was made for the purpose of protecting England, with which nation he had made a treaty, from the competition of other nations for our friendship and our business?

What citizen nowadays takes seriously the charge that Jefferson was an anarchist, an enemy of business and a usurper of authority beyond the province of the chief Executive of the United States? Not the rarest of the attacks on the founder of the Democratic party was that he sought to undermine the Constitution. Recent political developments are strangely reminiscent of that sort of political campaigning.

Because President Roosevelt pointed out the effects of a Supreme Court decision that invalidated an important factor in the emergency legislation, he has been pictured as a rebel against the authority of the High Court. So far as I know President Roosevelt has never declared his purpose of seeking an amendment to the Constitution limiting the great Tribunal's capacity, but suppose he had or has such a program in mind. The only way the Constitution can be amended is by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, and a ratification of their action by three-fourths of the states. This has been accomplished twenty-one times in our history. Not infrequently the states have refused or omitted to ratify amendments, -- and in either case the good old country has rocked along without disturbance.

Some of the assailants of the present administration have invoked the spirit of Jefferson, in their hypothesis that Mr. Roosevelt had departed from the basic principles of Democracy in suggesting to Congress that the raising of a doubt as

(See next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
775 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE A.M. PAPERS
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10

C-26
1935

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AT THE HOTEL TAFT, NEW HAVEN, CONN., SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1935, AT 10:00 P.M., E. S. T.

I am particularly glad of this opportunity to talk to my fellow Democrats of the Nutmeg State.

As you perhaps already know, this is one of the States our Republican adversaries think they have a mortgage on, which they are trying to take away from us in next year's election. And I want to ask you what you figure on doing about it?

Our political foes are pretending a great satisfaction over the results of the recent elections -- particularly the New York elections -- which they are trying to interpret as an augury for Republican success next year. I fail to see anything they can crow about in the figures. If the voting in New York tells anything our side is the one encouraged. True, they've shattered our slight hold on the Assembly -- which for the first time in twenty years we had attained -- but let us state the aggregate of the Assembly vote and see what it means. Greater New York elected 59 Assemblymen and two Congressmen. In both cases the New Deal was the special issue by choice of our adversaries. Support of the Roosevelt policies was the target of the opposition and the two Congressmen came through with a larger vote than their predecessors had received.

Now as to the Assemblymen. The aggregate of the vote in the greater cities gave a plurality of 740,000. The Republican plurality up state did not amount to half of that. In other words, had this been a Presidential year, Franklin D. Roosevelt would have the electoral vote of his State by about 400,000 votes.

Another source of Republican gratification is the election of their candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia. That city has had Republican mayors without interruption for 50 years, and this time their man got in by the smallest margin of recent history. Franklin Roosevelt did not carry Philadelphia in the landslide election of 1932. The city voted against him by 70,000. Senator Guffey did not carry Philadelphia when he was elected in 1934.

Four years ago the Republicans elected their mayor with a majority of more than 300,000. Considering that last Tuesday marked the highest Democratic vote and the lowest Republican vote Philadelphia has ever known, where on earth could there be glory or Republican prophetic significance in that event?

(See next page)

E748.F24

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
775 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

A.E140
.F24
#5

RELEASE WHEN DELIVERY
OF SPEECH IS BEGUN.

C-28
1935

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JAMES A. FARLEY, POSTMASTER GENERAL,
BEFORE THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, CUMBERLAND GAP,
TENNESSEE, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1935, 10:30 A.M.

It is with grateful humility that I accept the honor Lincoln Memorial University has extended to me. I will cherish it beyond any other distinction for it comes from an institution based on a clearer ideal, and with a mission more definite than those of the older, bigger colleges. The great metropolitan institutions of learning naturally draw their philosophy from their environment. Theirs is the philosophy of the big city -- a rather cynical psychology for the most part -- and prone to run in a pattern of conservatism by reason of traditions consequent on their long history. Their student body is largely made up of the scions of prosperous families, whose advent in the halls of higher education is almost automatic. Naturally, their school of thought is that of particularly contented people who, having fared well themselves, are hesitant at entertaining the idea of any change, however slight in the existing order of things. Of course, this is a generalization. Nobody knows better than I that a bold spirit may develop anywhere, and our history is studded with brilliant examples of progressive men and women rising amid the most conventional surroundings to lead the world to higher aims and greater welfare.

The world is steadied by the staid conservatism of the majority, but any advance must proceed from the occasional Liberal, whether in the faculties, the student bodies or from the mass of the people who never saw the inside of a university -- like the immortal Lincoln to whom you owe this fine enterprise among the Tennessee mountains.

When I speak of Liberalism, I do not mean radicalism. Progressive thought is the motor that makes humanity a moving and not a static body. But, like every other motor, it must not speed beyond the margin of safety. If it runs wild it will wreck the machine. The Communist, and those political sects kin to him, at this stage of the world's progress, are even more distinctly a menace to the advance of social well-being than the rock-ribbed reactionaries who denounce every step as tending to the chaos of the extremists.

Government is not a motionless science. It must keep pace with the aspirations and instincts of the people. All through history we find that the dynasties that have failed to realize this have perished. There is not an absolute monarchy in the Caucassian world today. The dictatorships that have been

(See next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

C-41-1935

X-E718
.F1
#6

FOR RELEASE A.M. PAPERS,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1935, AT 10:45 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

THE REPUBLICAN DILEMMA

Ordinarily a national campaign does not start until the two candidates for the Presidency are, so to speak, in the ring. Then it is possible to balance one against the other; to weigh the accomplishments of each, to compare their intellectual equipment, their experience, their fitness to determine questions that involve the whole country's welfare, their moral character and mental capacity.

At such a time each party is expected to exalt its own man and assail the other, in their respective efforts to convince the voters that only their man is qualified to administer the affairs of the nation, both as to domestic problems and foreign relations.

It is different with the present political make-up, for the campaign is already under way after a fashion. And what a fashion!

The minority party, destitute of an available candidate, barren of a program, all at sea as to a platform, fills the air with denunciation of the President, and fills the newspapers with a mixture of falsehoods and simple defamation. An old rhyme described the elephant as a beast with a tail at each end, and the maker of that verse might well have had the Republican symbol in mind, even though the couplet is probably older than the party.

On one end we have the Fletcher organization of stand-patters, clamoring for the return of the Hoover system, with the American Lobbyist League signing checks with the same lavishness its members displayed for the lobbying through of the Smoot-Hawley tariff in the last Republican Congress and furnished the two million dollar slush fund in the futile effort to defeat the bill to control the greedy holding companies in the recent session. On the other end we have the Hearst newspapers, which month in and month out have been demanding that the Government start the printing presses issuing money with nothing behind it, and which now appear as the guardians of the conservative interests and boosting first one and then another colorless figure.

Perhaps we should not be too severe on the Republican steering committee floundering in its dilemma, because it has not one, but two difficult enterprises to put over. It must first build up some lay figure into the stature of a statesman, so that the country will not be shocked by the appearance of an unknown as the Republican hero next June; and second, it must knock down President Roosevelt, who has popular esteem in a greater degree than any modern President. There are difficulties for both propositions. There are the claims of ex-President

(See next Page)

X-E7.3
.F24

#7

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

For Release WHEN ADDRESS
IS DELIVERED

C-3
1936

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN, at the MEETING
OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, WILLARD HOTEL, WASHINGTON, DC,
JANUARY 9, 1936.

The Democratic National Committee is here today to select the city in which our Convention is to be held and to make preparations for a campaign that in some respects will be different from any Presidential campaign in our political history.

Theoretically the combat waged every four years centers around two conflicting policies of government, with the candidates of the two parties each representing one side of the controversy.

The campaign of 1936 will not be this. It will be a campaign of defamation on the side of our adversaries, a simple effort to break down the faith of the people in a President under whose leadership the Democratic Administration has lifted our nation out of the depths of despair to the broad way of hope and set it on the high road to renewed prosperity. He has accomplished this through certain legislative measures, startling only in the circumstance that they departed from the policy of drifting, which had led us into all our troubles. Policies novel only because they were conceived and executed in the service of our whole people and not for the benefit of the greedy, selfish interests which dominated the government from the time that Woodrow Wilson left the White House to the day Franklin D. Roosevelt took the wheel.

Let me tell you now that our opponents will make this the bitterest and certainly the dirtiest political struggle that any of us here can remember.

I have not the slightest doubt of its outcome but I feel it my duty to warn you that you will have to combat misrepresentations, outright lies, and every form of foul whisperings you can imagine. Moreover, you must realize that the assault on the Roosevelt administration will be financed with the largest slush fund on record, contributed for the most part by those who have neither public conscience nor private scruple. They are men who are interested only in getting back the inordinate privileges which have enabled them to exploit the people in the past and who will hit below the belt, or do anything else that they think may give them hope of regaining their pirate ascendency. In the ranks of our foes you will find not only the financial gangsters whose extortions were so largely responsible for bringing on the Hoover panic but others, who for one reason or another hate Franklin D. Roosevelt, or who are accessories of the exploiters.

(see next page)

A-E740
.F24

766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE A.M. PAPERS,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

C-12
1936

#8

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AT THE ROOSEVELT DINNER AT MIAMI BILTMORE HOTEL, MIAMI, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1936.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Chairman, Governor Sholtz, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am having a most enjoyable visit in Florida. It is delightful to be again under the Florida sun and away from the blizzards of less-favored sections, even if my stay is temporary, and I am particularly happy to again meet many old friends, some of whom I have met here upon former visits and some of whom, like myself, come from colder climes to enjoy and benefit from your wonderful climate.

It is cheering to know that Florida is enjoying another wonderful season; that your hotels are doing well; your beaches thickly populated and that all places of recreation are experiencing a fine season. There is a general atmosphere of success and contentment everywhere. As I note these most satisfying conditions I recall another season down here. I refer to the winter of 1933 when a very different picture was presented. Many of those I see about me now were not in Miami during that period. There was not a single hotel in which accommodations were not eagerly extended. Not a few of the winter palaces of our wealthy citizens were untenanted that year. The familiar faces which I note today were conspicuous by their absence. The reason for this was pretty obvious. Business throughout the country was at a low ebb. Most of our large industrial corporations were running along on a deficit and many of our important financial institutions were also, either "in the red" or pretty close to it.

Evidences of better times that are so apparent in Miami and other sections of Florida have a far wider application than your local contentment. Florida, as a national winter recreation center, is the symbol, as well as an index of national economic conditions of the country. A big play season here usually means a prosperous season in the great centers of commerce and industry.

I do not mean to infer that the presence of a large group of millionaires on the Florida beaches tells the whole story, for if it were not that the people of more modest income felt that they could afford to travel thousands of miles and en-

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

HOLD FOR RELEASE
AT 11:15 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD
TIME, FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

1936-C-15

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT A MASS MEETING OF DEMOCRATS IN THE COLISEUM AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 21, 1936.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to greet this fine audience tonight in a state where the Democratic doctrine of social justice has always found a fertile soil in which to flourish. When a Democrat gets to St. Louis, Missouri, he knows right away that he's in friendly territory. There's something about this great region out here, something in the atmosphere, which spells welcome to the representatives of a political party which bases its policies upon the general welfare.

I come here tonight in a most unusual role. My purpose is to explain and defend the program and the record of the Roosevelt administration. This is the first time within my memory at least, and I think most of you will say the same, when an administration has been called up to defend itself for restoring prosperity and putting money in the pockets of the people. Back in the dark days of 1932, there seemed to be a unanimous agreement in this country that it was time to stop talking and get things done. Now our political foes are asking us to stop doing things and to sit around and talk about it. In fact the radio air is filled with their constant chatter.

I think it was last December that the major spokesman for the opposition, Mr. Herbert Hoover, made a speech in St. Louis in which he made an amazing revelation. Mr. Hoover announced for the first time that in the summer of 1932 he had the depression licked only to have the Democrats come along and spoil it all. I think it was the most sensational knockout in history and I'm wondering why he didn't let the people in on the secret before they went to the polls in the following November. You know modesty can be overdone.

Yes, only a blind man or a deaf man could live unaware of the constant torrent of criticism which is being poured out against the Roosevelt administration by a part of the press, by members of the opposite political faith, and by selfish groups inspired by very doubtful motives. This campaign of criticism makes up in volume and bitterness what it lacks in honesty and good faith. I am not unmindful ~~of the fact~~ that fair criticism and justified criticism has been directed against the Roosevelt administration by sincere and honest-minded men and women in this country and by honest newspapers. We appreciate that fact and it has been decidedly helpful to President Roosevelt and other administration officials in the consideration of their problems.

But this constructive criticism has been buried in large measure under the

(see next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E/ 0
.F24

HOLD FOR RELEASE 10:30 PM
EASTERN STANDARD
TIME, SATURDAY, FEB. 22.

#10

C-16
1936

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT THE WASHINGTON DAY BANQUET OF THE KANSAS DEMOCRATIC CLUB AT TOPEKA, TO BE BROADCAST OVER THE NATIONWIDE HOOKUP OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, FEB. 22, 1936.

*****

THREE YEARS OF ROOSEVELT

*****

I'm glad to return to Topeka and to join you good people in observing the birth anniversary of the Father of our Country, the immortal George Washington. It is a pleasure to have one national hero whose patriotism and virtues we may honor and revere without thought of party ties.

Ten days ago we observed the birth anniversary of another great American, Abraham Lincoln, a man so universally beloved that he belongs to the nation regardless of party, creed, or geographical location. It seemed a fitting occasion to review what Mr. Lincoln tried to teach his country. Instead of that the occasion of Lincoln's anniversary was seized upon by partisan leaders for the opening of a terrific economic "fear campaign" directed against the people of the United States.

And the leader in that doubtful business was no less a person than a former President of the United States, Mr. Herbert Hoover, the titular head and spokesman of the Republican party. I quote the first paragraph of an impartial Associated Press dispatch, which said:

"Herbert Hoover, assailing President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the state of the Union, pictured the New Deal tonight as a 'fountain of fear' fomenting countrywide confusion."

What a familiar ring that has. Having lost every reasonable argument, confronted by a prosperous country, the reactionary element brings out the discredited weapon of fright and fear to intimidate the people of this country.

Eight years ago Mr. Hoover was promising that poverty was about to be abolished by his election to the White House. He was elected and poverty became almost universal.

Four years ago Mr. Hoover went about the country warning that grass would grow in the city streets if the Democrats were placed in power. Now he resumes his campaign to terrorize his own countrymen. By his own choice he becomes the apostle of panic.

Any man who wishes to promote his political interests by shaking the confidence of the country in its economic future can answer to his own conscience. The American people will pass judgment on tactics of that sort.

(see next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

C-17
1936

#11

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, TO THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION OF YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS AT JEFFERSON CITY, AT 10:30 A. M., FEBRUARY 22, 1936.

On the night of the third of next November, the youth of America will put on their coats after a job well done. That job will be the reelection of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

For I believe, I am as certain of it as that I am standing here before your convention, that it will be the vision, the hope, the faith and the unbounded energy of the young men and women of this country that will have furnished the winning punch necessary for success during the next eight months.

Looking backward over the campaign of four years ago, when the forces of defeat, of inaction and selfishness were battling against us for public favor, I can see that the youth of the country came to the front, put their shoulders to the wheel and helped in the winning of a great and glorious victory. Youth was impatient at the lack of effort being made to stop the downward plunge of industry, of morals, of human as well as material values. Youth took off its' coat and fought -- fought cleanly, fought hard, and fought well, and as a result Franklin D. Roosevelt assumed office on a historic day, March fourth, nineteen hundred thirty three.

To you young men and young women of Missouri, may I urge increased interest in the political life of the country. Never were opportunities greater for intelligent participation in politics than today. I am proud to say to you that in Washington we have many young men and young women occupying places of responsibility and merit, and we are proud of them. And to the young men and young women of the West we shall look today more eagerly for help than we have before.

In speaking of the Mississippi valley some twenty five years ago, Theodore Roosevelt declared that he regarded this section of the country as the heart of true American sentiment. And that is what it is. Here in the western country, Franklin D. Roosevelt will get effective and whole-hearted support from the rank and file of your citizens, support of the kind that will back up the far-sighted and humanitarian program that in a few days will find its three-year milepost at hand.

Who is there among you that cannot remember the dark and dismal days of bleak March, in 1933? I was privileged to be in Washington, near the President when he raised his right hand and took the oath of office. I can never forget th thrill of that impressive sight, with Franklin D. Roosevelt, the savior of Americ. promising a new deal to his fellow citizens. I knew that those of you who were

(see next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

#12

HOLD FOR RELEASE, AT NINE P.M.,
E.S.T., MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1936.

C-22
1936

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AT A DINNER SPONSORED BY THE YOUNG DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AT MANCHESTER, N.H., ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1936, TO BE BROADCAST OVER THE YANKEE NETWORK.

"ROOSEVELT AND THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM"

It is a pleasure tonight to join with the young Democrats of New Hampshire in opening a campaign that will bring victory to our party and victory to the nation. I am indebted to the radio company for this opportunity to place the facts before the people of New England.

This meeting tonight is significant. The people of New Hampshire played a prominent part in founding the Democratic party and in promoting Andrew Jackson's policies of freedom and justice for all classes and all sections. The party is still the guardian of those principles.

An overwhelming majority of young voters are behind President Roosevelt because he is trying to ensure them a chance to work and a chance to earn a living. But they are confused by unfair attacks upon the President coming from individuals and groups who have their own selfish interests to promote.

I suggest that we follow the excellent proposal made by President Roosevelt himself in his Jackson Day dinner speech. He asked each one of his hearers to appoint himself or herself a committee of one to get the facts. Suppose tonight, in the limited time we have, that we carry out his suggestion regarding one of the main charges hurled against the present administration.

It is my privilege, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to report to you good people on the work of our party in power. President Roosevelt pledged himself if elected to promote recovery, to check deflation, and to save the great mass of the American people from losing their homes, their savings, and their jobs. He carried out that task in magnificent fashion and with justified pride we place his record before the voters of the nation.

President Roosevelt is now under attack because someone made the pretended discovery that he failed to carry out a plank in the Democratic platform which pledged a 25 percent reduction in the ordinary running expenses of the federal government. He is being held up to scorn as a man who failed to keep his promises and who ignored the platform on which he was elected.

I challenge the accuracy of that statement. Let us examine the facts.

(See next page)

E748.F24

X-E748
.F24

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE AT 10:00 P.M., E.S.T.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

C-29
1936

#13

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, BEFORE THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ON MARCH 17, 1936, TO BE BROADCAST FROM 10:00 TO 10:30 P.M., OVER THE YANKEE NETWORK.

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

* * *

I esteem it a great honor to address your Society on this, its 199th anniversary. I feel a personal pride in your organization, in its fine purposes, and its history of accomplishment running back through the years long before the birth of our nation itself.

It must be a source of pride and satisfaction to know that down through the years some of the outstanding men in American public life have come here to join you and to praise the purposes for which you stand. Your organization has grown and spread its influence far beyond its original geographical limitations. The Charitable Irish Society is nationally known because it deserves to be nationally known.

I was interested, in reading the accounts of your splendid past, to learn that a President of the United States, William Howard Taft, was an honorary member of your organization, that great Church men, distinguished authors, and men known everywhere for their deeds and character have come here to take rank gladly in your Society.

There is a reason why this little society founded by 26 sturdy Irishmen back in the early Colonial days has managed to survive and prosper despite the pressure of difficult times and changing events. I think the secret of the Charitable Irish Society lies in the fact that it has perpetuated the essence of those things in the Irish character which are universally loved and respected by all men and women regardless of race or religion. The Irishman throughout history has had a genuine sympathy for the unfortunate and the oppressed; the Irishman has always been willing to pause in the hurly-burly of life or the smoke of battle to lend a helping hand to the chap who is down and needs assistance.

We sons of Erin have had a number of complaints charged against us down throug the years --- and here in the bosom of our family we can admit that some may have been amply justified --- but no one has ever said that we are a cold race or that we are unmoved by human suffering. We have sympathy for the sufferer because we have suffered ourselves.

And so I say what man of Irish race could stand here before you on this occasion and not express warmly to you his gratification that there is such a Society and that it has lived so long? You will soon celebrate your 200th

(See next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E748
.F24

RELEASE AT 10:30 P.M., E.S.T.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

C-40 #14
1936

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AT A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1936; BROADCAST FROM 10:30 TO 11:00 P.M., OVER THE NATIONAL NETWORK OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

* * * * *

I am very happy indeed to be back here in Albany and to greet once more so many of my old friends. We meet in a spirit of fine achievement both in the state and the nation. As a party, we have been given the trust and confidence of the people, and we have fulfilled that trust.

Anyone can be a member of an opposition party. All that requires is the ability to criticize. But when, as in our case, overwhelming support at the polls has imposed upon us the greater tasks of government, the weight of responsibility is very great. We have assumed that obligation and we have discharged it with efficiency, with courage and with a progressive sense of the changing needs of the people. Loyal party team-work has played no small part in this task, and for what you have done, I thank you.

In the State of New York we have been fortunate in having in our chief executive, leadership of the highest order. For business ability, for devotion to the pressing duties of public office, for a sense of the humane values in government, and for courage in putting humane ideals into practice, the State of New York owes a debt of immeasurable gratitude to its devoted and beloved Governor, Herbert H. Lehman.

The people of this State recognize these qualities and they await the opportunity to express their endorsement at the polls. In the face of the popularity of Governor Lehman and his Democratic administration, the Republicans are finding it no easy task to find another victim to lead to the slaughter. Looking back over the past, they are not anxious to join that growing club of forgotten men, the Ancient Order of Defeated Republican Candidates for Governor of New York.

Meanwhile, in the nation, overwhelming evidence is piling up that President Roosevelt will be re-elected. Impartial observers, honest and fair polls of sentiment, all tell the same story. His popularity has grown by leaps and bounds. Unfriendly critics have been telling us of the dreadful things that were going to happen this winter, that this or that or the other of the measures constituting the New Deal would collapse. They even said at times that the New Deal had collapsed, that business could not recover under this Administration. But the irresistible march of facts has continued without interruption; recovery has proceeded and at a pace unparalleled in history. In the nation, as in New York, the voters are waiting for the chance to say in November, "Well done, good and faithful

(See next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE AT TIME OF DELIVERY OF SPEECH.

0-39
1936

#15

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS OF FOUR WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS COUNTIES, AT PITTSFIELD, MASS., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, AT 8:30 P.M., TO BE BROADCAST OVER YANKEE NETWORK.

1936

****

It's always a pleasure to talk to such an audience as this. I know of no city where I could expect a more intelligent response to a plain talk on the issues, not only of the impending campaign but which vitally affect the prosperity of the country, than your own Pittsfield. Yours is a manufacturing city and as such depends to a great degree on the demands of other sections of the country, particularly the great West and Southwest and Northwest, for the goods made in New England mills. If the farmers of this country are in a position to buy, their purchasing capacity is reflected in the payrolls and balance sheets of your industrial establishments. If, on the contrary, the farm section is bankrupt or nearly bankrupt, its misfortune is echoed by your own statistics of unemployment and general business paralysis.

We have had during the past few years an actual demonstration of this mutual dependence. Suppose we go back four years. I do not like to stir up unhappy memories, but you must all recall the period when a tornado of foreclosing mortgages was sweeping the agrarian belt and the producing establishments of this part of the world either were closed entirely or running on part time; when you did not know whether the strongest bank in your community would be able to keep its doors open; when taking a check was a gamble, and mailing a check was a hazard. For you could not tell from day to day whether on the morrow those checks could be cashed or not.

I only ask you to contrast that time of gloom with the present. The Yankee mills and shops, stores and hotels, may not be making as much money as they would wish, but compare their balance sheets of today with that other time and I think you will conceive a reason to be grateful not only for your own but for the nation's advance in the progress toward general prosperity.

We all know that the change was not due to chance. We are all aware that had there not been a change in the policies of government when Franklin D. Roosevelt came to the White House, this country would have reached unplumbed abysses in comparison with which the distress and economic disorder of the years from the Fall of 1929 to 1933 would have seemed trivial.

You will perhaps remember that an eminent spokesman for the old order prophesied in a campaign speech in 1932 that if the policies of his administration were interrupted by the election of the Governor of New York to the Presidency grass would grow in the streets of our great cities and that ruin would rule over

(see next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E748
.F4
#16

RELEASE A.M. PAPERS
Thursday, Apr. 23

O-43
1936

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT MEETING UNDER AUSPICES OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AT MIDDLEBURG HALL, CHARLESTON, W.VA., AT 8:15 P.M., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936: TO BE BROADCAST FROM STATION WCHS.

Let me begin my greeting to the Democracy of West Virginia with the statement that there is not a single cloud on the Democratic horizon.

Every straw that blows points to the re-election of President Roosevelt by a majority that will march in step with his election in 1932, and with the vote of applause and ratification that swelled our membership in the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1934.

Some of you might think the description of a cloudless sky is an exaggeration, in view of the anvil chorus being sounded by the Republican press and orators; but that is not a cloud. It is merely a dust storm, unpleasant to experience for the moment, but having no bearing on the general state of the political weather.

When I mention straws, I do not have reference primarily to the straw votes, so-called, though I notice, as doubtless you have, that the prognostications based on this sample balloting that has become such a conspicuous feature of campaigns all tell the same story. They describe the steady increase of Roosevelt sentiment and point clearly to what is going to happen in November.

Straw votes may, and usually do, give a reasonable index to the direction of the public mind, but are no certain indication, any more than the weather report is an invariable guide to tomorrow's sunshine or rain, though it may be calculated on a scientific basis and comes out as prophesied most of the time. The indications I have in mind are very much more tangible than the straw votes. I mean by this that the registration figures, so far as they have been compiled, tell a story, the logic of which is absolute. Let us begin on the West Coast. Every county in California shows an increase in Democratic registration of fifty per cent, and a corresponding Republican decrease. Keep in mind the circumstance that prior to 1932 the Democratic party in that State was in a state of almost total eclipse ever since 1916 when it gave victory to Woodrow Wilson for his second term. In 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt carried the State by a majority of 400,000 votes. What is he going to do out there this year, with the Democratic strength increased by one-half and the Republican strength down about the same amount?

(See next page)

X-E748
.F24
#17

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE A.M. PAPERS,
THURSDAY, MAY 7.

C-49
1936

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT A MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CONNECTICUT, AT THE HARTFORD CLUB, HARTFORD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1936, TO BE BROADCAST OVER THE COLUMBIA NETWORK, 9:30 TO 10:00 P.M., DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

* * * * *

PROGRESS UNDER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

* * * * *

As my purpose tonight is to make a common-sense talk, it is particularly gratifying that I address a Connecticut audience. There are fewer isms, I believe, in this State than in any of our sisterhood of commonwealths. You are fundamentalists in your political views. By that I mean that however the political tide runs, you remain true to your conceptions of the basic principles of democratic government -- that is government founded on the thought that the welfare of the whole people must be the ruling impulse of our system. It was so in the infancy of your great State, and it remains so.

I know it is customary on such occasions as this for a speaker to congratulate the people on their good fortune in having fine men to direct the affairs of the State. Let me depart a little from that procedure and congratulate Governor Cross, Senators Lonergan and Maloney and the rest of the officials you have chosen as your high officers and representatives, on having such a level-headed constituency to work for and to work with.

Under our form of Government you have a dual allegiance -- to your country and to your State -- and my hat is off to you for your loyalty to both. The fine part of it is that there is no conflict in your twin allegiance. You have too much wisdom, experience and wit to believe either that the national Government has any thought to give Connecticut the worst of it, or that Connecticut is entitled to any advantage that would be to the detriment of national well-being and prosperity. You are jealous of your rights and your natural advantages and those that have come through the skill and industry of your citizens -- and properly so. You are equally concerned that the National Government, which has to look out for the well-being of all the States, should do its job.

Oh, I know that in this period of political excitement and activity you are being bombarded with hectic oratory from the spokesmen of the minority party, telling you that the administration in Washington is bent on encroaching on states' rights; that it is the fiendish purpose of the President to reduce the United States to a dictatorship; to junk the Constitution and to have all business, and in fact all individuals goose-step to the music of a regimental band.

(See next page)

E748.F24

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E748
.F24

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY OF SPEECH (5 O'Clock Eastern Daylight Saving Time May 12.)

C-51-1936

#18

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AT THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, AT DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA, IN MEMORIAL HALL, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M., CENTRAL STANDARD TIME, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1936.

This gathering, so far as I am concerned, is more like a home-coming or a reunion than a formal political session. You might say that North Dakota is where the movement that landed Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House, and--incidentally --the movement that will keep him there through another term, was born.

It was in July, 1931, that I came to Aberdeen, just across your Southern border, on a scouting trip to ascertain what was the sentiment of the country on the then prospective Democratic nomination for the Presidency. I found that my mission was a welcome one, and the finest thing about it was that a delegation of Democrats from North Dakota came down there to tell me that North Dakota's choice for President was Franklin D. Roosevelt. That report was corroborated at your State Convention the following January at which your delegates were selected. The voters of your State gave their approval of your selection at the March primary, which was among the first of the primaries in the United States where the voters instructed their delegates for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A lot of other States followed suit but you were the pioneers. Though the honor of participation in the event that meant so much to our country was nation-wide in the election of that year, I have a particular sense of companionship with those who joined early.

It is probably true that the band-wagon jumpers are the ones who decide elections in this country. After all, political battles are determined by the converts. The Democratic party was the minority party four years ago. According to the registration figures of that time, there were more Republicans than people of our political complexion. I have not the exact figures at hand, but it is safe to say that those asserting allegiance to the other party exceeded by millions those who professed themselves as Democrats. Yet we won the election by more than seven million votes, carrying forty-two States out of the forty-eight. We did this because the cause we presented converted millions of Independents and Republicans and Progressives to our way of thinking. I am grateful to this multitude who put country before partizanship; patriotism before politics. I know we must hold them in the coming election, which I tell you now is going to be as complete a triumph for the Roosevelt principles as the elections of 1932 and 1934. I acknowledge gratefully the party's debt to these converts, but yet I am conscious of a little warmer feeling for those, like yourselves, who joined the colors when nobody knew whether the Roosevelt movement would prove only one more vain effort

(See Next Page)

E 748. F24

A-E748
F24
#19

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE ON DELIVERY OF SPEECH

C-52
1936

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE BEFORE THE VERMONT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT BARRE, VERMONT, IN THE ARMORY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14, 1936.

* * * * *

The presence of this representative gathering today is convincing evidence that the Democratic Party is entering the campaign of 1936 in the healthiest condition of its history. The party is strong because facts tell the story and the people of this country know what the administration has done to bring order out of chaos and to restore the economic lifeblood of the country.

I remember that four years ago a chorus of hearty chuckles greeted the announcement by our candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt, that he intended to deliver a campaign speech in the rock-ribbed Republican State of Vermont. It was an unprecedented action for a Democratic candidate and the press described it as merely a friendly gesture by Governor Roosevelt towards a neighboring State.

But after the election returns were counted in the Fall of that year, most people found it necessary to change a great many of their previous political beliefs. True enough, the Democratic Party did not carry Vermont but it made substantial gains in this State and swept the rest of the nation. The Democratic tide was strong in 1932, and it is running even stronger right at this minute.

The great outstanding fact about the campaign of 1936 is that there is no longer any such thing as rock-ribbed Republican territory and our adversaries know it. I make this statement at the opening of my remarks to forestall the usual comment that my coming here is another idle gesture. It is no such thing.

The great trouble experienced by the Roosevelt administration is in keeping up with our critics who keep up a continual chant of complaint but who never seem to agree on what they believe is wrong with the administration. Just as soon as we answer one set of complaints they have an entirely new one.

Several months ago it was fashionable to charge that the policies of the administration were retarding the natural forces of recovery. They got away with that false argument until the business reports for 1935 and the first quarter of 1936 were made available. Then they found themselves confronting the undeniable fact that business in every section of the country was improving, that farm prices were up, and that most industrial units were making more money than they ever made before.

I find that Vermont is no exception to the rule. I find that the State has 4,000 more pleasure cars than it had last year. I find that the profits made by

(See next page)

E748.F24

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E748
.F24
#20

FOR RELEASE ON
DELIVERY OF ADDRESS.

C-55
1936

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, AT THE ELKS AUDITORIUM, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1936, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M., DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

* * * * *

Up to date, the campaign against the re-election of President Roosevelt pretty closely parallels the Republican effort of 1932, and I think you will agree with me that the prospects are that the results of the 1936 election will not be very different from that of four years ago.

Do you remember when Mr. Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury at that time, was telling of the terrible things that would happen to our fiscal system if Mr. Hoover was defeated? You perhaps will also recall how Mr. Mills was flattened out by Senator Carter Glass on this particular subject. That campaign of doleful prophecy culminated in the declaration that grass would grow in the streets of our great cities and ruin would spread everywhere if the Republican policies of that day and that administration were departed from.

Change the date and we hear the same moans of prospective disaster reverberating over the air and cluttering up the pages of the anti-administration press. Once again we are warned that unless President Roosevelt is taken out of the White House the country is doomed to Socialism, Communism, dictatorship, and that our economic system will dissolve into chaos.

Well, where is this country today, after the dire happening so mournfully presented as a hideous possibility by the anti-Roosevelt orators of 1932?

I will never forget how staunchly your State of Rhode Island stood by the Democratic party in that campaign and how valiantly it figured in the election returns. You were part and parcel of the popular uprising which eliminated Herbert Hoover and the things for which he stood and substituted a President who had the heart and the brain to tackle the problems before which the Republican administration had fallen down. Now, I ask you, is there anyone in this State who voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 who has any cause to regret that vote? On the contrary, the lot of the citizens of Rhode Island is much better than it was when your banks were crumbling, your mills were closing, and a pall of gloom and apprehension hung over you all. And what is true of Rhode Island is true of every State in our great nation.

(See next page)

E748.F24

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

X-E748
.F24

RELEASE IN A.M.PAPERS
of Thursday, May 21

C-56-1936.

#21

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, IN THE CIVIC AUDITORIUM, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1936; TO BE BROADCAST OVER THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO.'S NETWORK, 8:30 to 9:00 P.M.,E.S.T.

THE NEW DEAL AND ITS CRITICS

Some of my Republican friends tell me Michigan is a doubtful State. In 1932 they did not admit that much. Right up to election day they claimed this commonwealth as doomed and destined to be in the Hoover column. You know, and I know what happened then. The people of this State marched up to the polls and registered their faith in Franklin D. Roosevelt. When the votes were counted the Democratic candidate had a majority of more than 130,000.

I am not so blind a partizan as to insist that all who voted in this State four years ago were enrolled in my party. No, here, as elsewhere, Republicans and Independents and Progressives, who had only the slightest tie with either of the great parties, joined forces--not because our candidate was a Democrat, but because they saw in him the only hope there was to get away from a regime that had demonstrated its utter incompetence to deal with the terrific problems incident to a depression.

The opposition party had been in power for twelve years, during nearly all of which time, they had not only the Chief Executive but both houses of Congress. They could have put through any sort of legislation they wished. They could have done all the things that Franklin D. Roosevelt has done--if their President had the courage, the desire for service to the general public, and the ability to perceive what was bound to come.

I think you must agree with me when I say that it would have been a very much easier job to have prevented the Hoover panic than it was to check it and turn the tide after that great disaster was upon us in full force.

Take a single simple instance: Does anybody believe that if the former President had grappled with the banking situation as firmly and as intelligently as the present President did, the economic disaster would have been as acute as it was? The stock market crash that inaugurated the panic was in the Fall of 1929. That shook the banks. Tempted by the opportunities, hundreds of banks had rushed their depositors' money to Wall Street, to be loaned to brokers carrying stocks on margin. It should not have taken two and a half years to learn that many of the banks were in a desperate state. As a matter of fact it did not. Failure after

(See Next Page)

E748.F24

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

#22

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

C-60
1936

Washington, June 3 -- Chairman Farley of the Democratic National Committee on his return from the White House today stated:

"Mr. W. Forbes Morgan and I have just paid a visit to the President but not in any official capacity. We visited him as a Committee of two representing a little group of men and women who worked from an early beginning long before the 1932 Democratic Convention to help bring about the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt. They have always felt a great pride in the thought that they were the original Roosevelt nominators.

"We told the President that we now are prepared to share that pride with hundreds of thousands of folks all over the country who want to re-nominate and re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt as President. We are forming organizations of Roosevelt nominators all over the country and insofar as the next Convention is concerned, they will be as much original Roosevelt nominators as the President's old friends and neighbors were, prior to 1932.

"The President told us he felt that we have reason to be encouraged when we remember that we are already a great host ready to carry on the fight for the ideals of more universal right and justice.

"Through the organization of the Roosevelt Nominators everybody in the country will have an opportunity this year to participate in the proceedings of the Party's National Convention at Philadelphia.

"This will be made possible through, first, the staging of a gigantic open air session of the Convention in Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on the occasion of the President's acceptance of the nomination, and, second, through meetings in cities, towns and hamlets throughout the United States.

"In delivering his address of acceptance in the open air in Franklin Field, President Roosevelt will break another precedent. If he spoke in Convention Hall, he would appear before 15,000 delegates and spectators. But at Franklin Field he will be looking into the faces of 100,000 people and the listening millions everywhere in the land will hear him as he opens the National campaign.

"The National Convention will be exactly presented in its out-of-doors session when President Roosevelt takes the speaker's stand in Franklin Field the evening of Saturday, June 27th. The diagram and appearance of the floor will be the same as if the Convention were meeting in its Hall. The state delegations will have their relative places around the placard standards which marked their

(See next page)

X-E748
.F 1

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

23

FOR RELEASE A.M. PAPERS,
FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

C-58
1936

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT PRE-PRIMARY CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, SPRINGFIELD AUDITORIUM, JUNE 4, 1936, TO BE BROADCAST OVER NATION-WIDE HOOKUP, NATIONAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, 9:30 TO 10:00 P.M., DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

(SPRINGFIELD, MASS.)

* * * * *

This is a business community, so I purpose making a strictly business talk to this gathering.

The particular business of your Convention tomorrow, as I see it, is to take such steps as may insure that the business of the country shall continue to improve; that there shall be no interruption to the processes of recovery which have brought us so far in the direction of prosperity.

The great majority of the American people desire and have determined that there shall be no such interruption but that full business recovery and general prosperity shall be completely achieved.

President Roosevelt will be re-elected by a majority so impressive that nobody in this country can have any doubt as to the faith of our people in the sincerity and ability of the Democratic Administration to direct our affairs so that the old Democratic ideal of the greatest good for the greatest number shall be realized.

Our critics doubtless will say that this is politics and not economics. Well, politics and commercial success at this stage of the national progress are inseparable. It was politics to accomplish the retirement of an administration that had lamentably failed and bring about the election in 1932 of Franklin D. Roosevelt with a mandate to correct the abuses that had brought us to the verge of ruin and to bring us back to a condition where it was possible for manufacturers and merchants to prosper and the rest of us could be reasonably sure of at least an opportunity to make a decent living.

So, here we are four years later and things are immeasurably better than they were. They are not perfect, by any means, but industrial and commercial enterprises, great and small, are making money and the total of popular well-doing is constantly improving. I will say that the elements that are fighting the administration have not helped in bringing about this state of affairs. We would be much farther on our way if it had not been for the incessant clamor of our political foes, who have fought every step of our progress. Their constant effort is to replace the impulse of faith and hope, engendered by the revival of business activity, with the philosophy of fear.

(See next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

#24

C-63
1936

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington, June 10 -- James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, today made the following comment on the keynote speech of Senator Steiwer of Oregon at the Republican National Convention:

- - - -

The voting record of Senator Steiwer, the Republican Convention keynoter, is strangely at variance with his general condemnation of the New Deal and all its work. Like so many of his brethren, he supported affirmatively many of the measures which he excoriated from the platform at Cleveland. The record shows that Senator Steiwer voted yes when his name was called on nine of the first thirteen major permanent pieces of New Deal legislation on which there was a record vote in the Senate. He voted for the AAA, NRA, the Banking Act of 1933, TVA, the Civilian Conservation Corps, Farm Bankruptcy, National Housing Act, Municipal Bankruptcy Act and the National Labor Relations Act. In that same period he voted against only three pieces of major legislation proposed by the Roosevelt administration.

Judging from his speech, Senator Steiwer's position today hardly squares with the stand he took when these New Deal measures were being considered. If he believes what he told the Republican Convention, why did he not work and vote in the same way?

There was one great vacuum in the keynote address. Not once in more than an hour did the speaker refer in any way to what happened during the last four years of Republican rule in the United States. The Hoover administration to the Oregon orator was a complete blank, or possibly a dream which was so fantastic that he refused to believe in its reality.

True, life almost ceased for millions of persons, hundreds of thousands of industries, and our entire banking system during the Hoover regime, but these terrible happenings were facts, not phantasy.

Much as the opposition would like to have them do so, the American people cannot forget the sufferings to which they were subjected in the four long years between 1929 and 1933. There is no escaping an accounting for that stewardship.

The keynoter ignored the Hoover period close to the point of falsification. He said that the farm income for 1935 was three billion dollars less than it had been in the 1920's, but he neglected to point out that the 1935 farm income was almost three billion dollars more than that of 1932, one of the Hoover years which many Republican politicians no doubt would like not only to forget themselves but

(See next page)

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE IN NEWSPAPERS OF
SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

C-66
1936

#25

STATEMENT BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

—

The Republican party has set the stage for the great comedy of 1936 by nominating a synthetic candidate on a counterfeit New Deal platform.

This is the weakest ticket ever nominated in the history of the party and it is doomed to overwhelming defeat. Resigned to the inevitable, the Republicans should adopt "Lose With Landon" as their campaign slogan.

Their candidate was, until he was lifted to eminence by the familiar build-up process, perhaps one of the least known of the Governors of the forty-eight States. His nomination is a confession of guilt on the part of a bankrupt Republican Party. In effect, the American people are asked to perform the dangerous experiment of turning over the reins of government to a man whose record has been concealed, whose views are a mystery, and whose career in public life is without a single achievement to indicate that he is equipped for the exacting duties of the White House. No one knows what he stands for, what he wants, or what he proposes to do.

At a time when crucial foreign and domestic problems are pressing for solution, the Republican Party is imploring the voters to install a "grab-bag" President in control of the nation's affairs.

I wonder how the Republican leaders keep from laughing out loud at the gigantic hoax they are trying to put over on the country. First they denounce President Roosevelt's policies for whipping the depression as dangerous and radical, and then they nominate a man who advocated policies far more drastic than the Chief Executive ever thought of attempting.

The convention adopted a platform calling for a "sound currency to be preserved at all hazards". Governor Landon adds a hazy interpretation of his own about a gold basis. The amazing part about that is that less than three years ago he was urging President Roosevelt to inflate the currency and to pay off the Fourth Liberty Loan in greenbacks. At a Conference of Governors in Des Moines, Iowa, in October, 1933, Governor Landon authorized his representative, J. H. Mercer, to sign a resolution for him. The resolution called for government price fixing of farm products. The newspapers related how the program was rushed to President Roosevelt at the White House.

As we are assured by the Hearst newspapers that Governor Landon "always has his feet on the ground", the resolution must be an accurate picture of his views at that time.

(See next page)

E748.F24

X EM3 F1

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CON-3

#26

* * *

RADIO ADDRESSES OF THE HON. JAMES A. FARLEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND W. FORBES MORGAN, SECRETARY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 8:00 TO 8:15 P.M., SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 21, 1936.

* * *

(Mr. Morgan)

Ladies & Gentlemen:- On the 4th (3rd?) of June, Mr. Farley and I made an informal call at the White House to tell the President that we were a committee representing a small group of his friends who had supported him over a long period of years dating back to a time long before his first nomination for the Presidency. We said: "This little group feels that as they were the original ROOSEVELT NOMINATORS, they now want to share this honor with hundreds of thousands of other Americans who are eager to have a part in the President's renomination."

We started that day to organize and in the intervening two weeks, local chairmen have been appointed and local committees organized in 6,342 American cities and towns. We believe that tonight there are already almost a million ROOSEVELT NOMINATORS enrolled throughout the country.

But I would not have you believe that this is any miracle of organization. Rather it is a great tidal wave of enthusiasm which has literally swept from one end of our country to the other. We thought we knew something of the feelings of our people toward the man in the White House who has served them so well, but I want to say to you tonight that we had no conception of the irresistible, spontaneous enthusiasm with which Americans everywhere would embrace this opportunity to express tangibly their desire not only to see the President renominated and re-elected but to have a personal part in that renomination and re-election.

The candidate the Democratic Party will offer to the people will not be nominated alone by a thousand delegates selected by the people of the 48 States. He will be nominated by that convention and also by more than a million of his fellow citizens who will gather next Saturday night in great stadiums, baseball parks, auditoriums, ball rooms, picnic grounds and even in little groups meeting in a friend's home to listen to his speech of acceptance over the radio in the villages and towns throughout the country.

I would like to give you a quick picture of what is happening in this movement of the ROOSEVELT NOMINATORS. In Greater New York, Chairman James Sheridan of Queens expects to have 60,000 NOMINATORS at the Long Island Bowl. Chairman Thomas J. Donovan is making plans for more than that number in and around Madison Square

(See next page)

X-E18
.F24

ADVANCE COPY
HOLD FOR RELEASE

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CON-2
1936

#27

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION -- 1936

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN JAMES A. FARLEY OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, OPENING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1936.

- - - - -

In inaugurating this convention I am conscious of a great responsibility. The occasion which brings us together is one of the most momentous in the history of our country.

The continuance of the New Deal is the issue. The question before the American people is clearcut and cannot be disguised. That question is: shall we continue the New Deal which has rescued our country from disaster and despair or shall the government be turned back to the Old Dealers who wrecked it?

There you have the issue stripped of all camouflage.

The gravity of this issue is the measure of our responsibility as we assemble here today. Is the nation to move forward or is it to turn backward to the Old Dealers of such recent and bitter memory?

Fortunately for us and for the country, we know now that the Old Dealers stand right where they have always stood. The convention at Cleveland, both in manner and method, revealed once more that old habits are not abandoned.

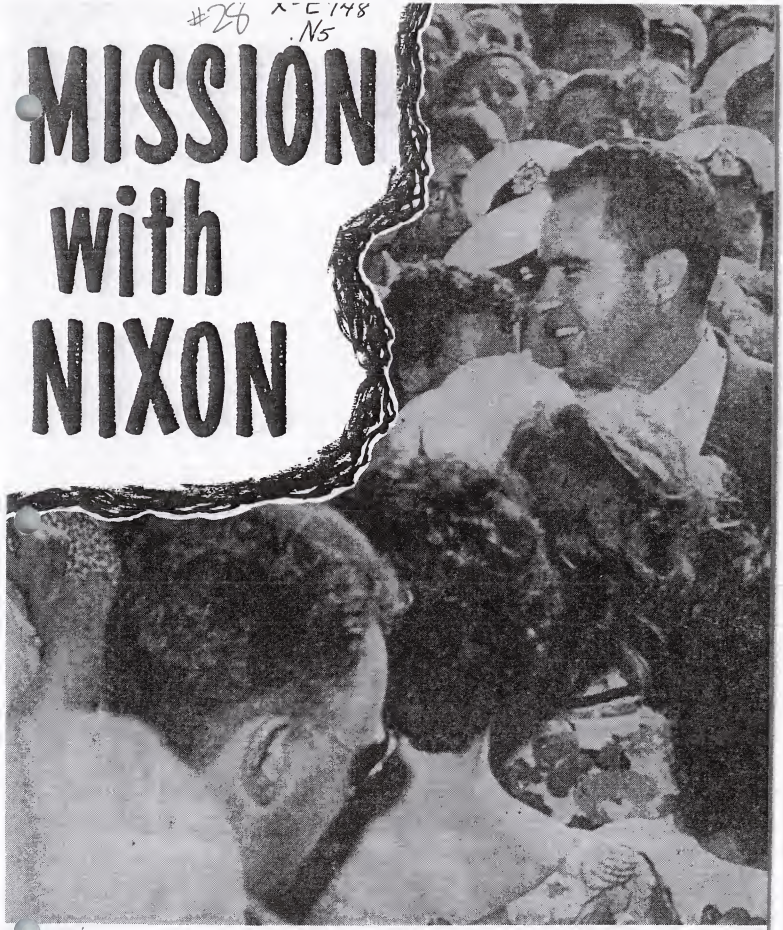
I am not trying to stir the members of the Committee which has served so faithfully, or the delegates to this convention, into any frenzy of excitement by stressing the gravity of what lies ahead of us, and which makes this campaign different from the ordinary political struggle inseparable from a Presidential election.

I merely wish to impress on all of you the significance of the task to which we are committing ourselves. I want to point out that while the political skies seem fair for our party and our destined candidates, and all of us believe that the country will echo our desires in unmeasured enthusiasm, and a record majority, confidence in the outcome is not enough. The consequences of the coming election are vital to the future of this nation. Because of their gravity no one of us dares do less than his utmost towards swelling the majority that will testify to the national desire that the processes of recovery, initiated and carried on by Franklin D. Roosevelt, shall not be interrupted. That verdict must be so overwhelming, so conclusive, so compelling that nobody can doubt that the country is united in its determination that there shall be no backward step in our progress.

(See next page)

#28 X-E 148
.N5

MISSION with NIXON



By GEORGE W. HEALY, Jr.
Editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune

X-E748
.N5
#29
Copy
NOV 17 1960

Thumbnail Biography of

RICHARD M. NIXON

RICHARD M. NIXON, the Republican Nominee for President, has carried more and heavier executive responsibilities, taken part in more executive decisions, and "sat in" for the President on more critical occasions, than any Vice President in American history. He is the only candidate who won't need "on the job" training for the Presidency.

His training for the White House has been thorough, rigorous and extensive. Selected by President Eisenhower as his running mate in 1952, and again in 1956, Dick Nixon quickly earned the Chief Executive's endorsement as, "the most valuable member of my team."

Vice President Nixon has been a strong right arm of the White House in foreign policy, in helping to direct the national economy to its record level, in stemming inflation, and holding living costs to reasonable levels. He has worked effectively as a leader for the President in Congress, and as the President's representative on official travels in 32 foreign countries. With his wife, Pat, the Vice President has won millions of friends for the United States throughout the world, and gained experience which few government leaders possess.

The Vice President served in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and spent fifteen months in the Pacific where he earned two battle stars and two commendations.

Born in Yorba Linda, California, on January 9, 1913, he worked as a boy in his Quaker family's general store, learning early the lessons of hard work, thrift, and high moral standards. The Vice President completed elementary and secondary schools in Whittier, California, and finished second in his class at Whittier College. He received his law degree, with honors, from Duke University in 1937.

Like her husband, Pat Nixon learned the lessons of work and thrift early. Her parents died when she was very young, and Mrs. Nixon worked in hospitals and department stores to gain a college education. The Nixons met in Whittier, where Pat had begun teaching school, and were married in 1940.

Richard Nixon practiced law for five years in Whittier before going into World War II service. He was elected to Congress in 1946, and was re-elected in 1948 with the nominations of both Republicans and Democrats. His voting record, service and outstanding ability won him election to the United States Senate in 1950.

The Nixons have two children, Tricia, born during his first political campaign in 1946, and Julie, born in 1948.

Thumbnail Biography of

HENRY CABOT LODGE

HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massachusetts has broad experience in world diplomacy, and a legislative and military background. He is a mature government and political leader of great stature and ability. These attributes make him the ideal running mate for Republican Presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon.

For seven and one-half years, Ambassador Lodge has served as permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations. During this time he has led the UN Free World forces battling the Communist world menace at close quarters—and usually has come off the winner. Since his appointment, Lodge has provided the leadership which has maintained Free World initiative in the UN forum. Since he took office, no Communist attacks on free people have gone unanswered.

Ambassador Lodge will bring to the Vice Presidency seventeen years of legislative experience—thirteen in the United States Senate; four in the Massachusetts State Legislature—and a notable military record.

With five years remaining in his third term as a U.S. Senator, Ambassador Lodge resigned, to fight with the first American tank detachment in the British Eighth Army in Libya. Later, he served in Italy, southern France, at the Rhine, and in southern Germany earning six battle stars.

Prior to his legislative, diplomatic and military career, Ambassador Lodge worked as a newspaperman with the *Boston Transcript* and the *New York Herald Tribune*, traveling widely throughout the world.

In the U.S. Senate, the Republican Vice Presidential nominee was author of the Lodge-Brown Act which created the Hoover Commission, resulting in governmental economies of more than seven billion dollars. His deep interest in foreign affairs began in the Senate, also, where he was a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Born on July 5, 1902, at Nahant, Massachusetts, Ambassador Lodge is a grandson of the late Henry Cabot Lodge who served in the United States Senate for thirty-one years. He was married on July 1, 1926, to Emily Sears of Beverly, Massachusetts. They have two sons, George Cabot and Henry Sears Lodge, and eight grandchildren. Their home is in Beverly, Massachusetts.

RICHARD M. NIXON FOR PRESIDENT
Southern California Headquarters
3173 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 5
DUnkirk 5-2861

X-E748
.S52
#30

JEREMIAH SMITH, JR.

January 14, 1870 - March 12, 1935

January 31, 1944

(Copyright 1951 by The Saturday Club)

#31
A-E 748
.W23

NOCHE PERUANA

LIMA, 12 DE ABRIL DE 1943.

.X-E748.W23

#32

Excerpts from Speech Delivered by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace at Hollywood Free World Dinner, Saturday evening, February 5, at Beverly Hills Hotel.

I had my first contact with the Free World organization in May of 1941, Some persuasive member roped me into making a speech. I knew nothing about the organization and went to New York and made a speech. As a result, because they liked it, I became the champion of the common man. So because the speech was received very well in certain quarters I have been very friendly to the Free World ever since.

I am informed that some people aren't here tonight because they feared this was a Communist organization. I have wondered just what we do mean by Free World anyways. I am inclined to believe that we mean democracy first instead of America first. Believing that in order to maintain first place in our hearts for the American way of life we do have to have democracy first, not only here, but in the world.

A newspaper man came up and asked me what I was going to talk about tonight and I told him I didn't know. I had hoped the Governor would give me a lead. I just learned this evening that Ulrich Bell was now with the Hollywood Free World Association and so I asked him what to talk about